



## MUNSON &amp; McNAMARA.

123 and 125 MAIN STREET.

In order to procure the following Bargains it will be necessary to come for them on the days they are offered.

SALES COMMENCE AT 8 O'CLOCK

AT 5 Cents On Tuesday Morning, August 31st, 40 Dozen All Linen Towels size 14 by 27 inches, and well worth 10 cents.

AT 10 Cents On the same day, 50 Dozen Damask Towels, 19 by 36 inches, plain or with colored borders. Have been cheap at 20 cents.

AT 5 3/4 Cents On Wednesday morning, September 1st, 2,025 yards of a popular indigo blue print, sold everywhere for 8 1/2-3 cents.

AT 6 1/2 Cents On Thursday morning, Sept. 2, ONE CASE Canton Flannel. The same quality has been called very cheap at 10 cents.

AT 7 1/4 Cents On Friday morning, Sept. 3d, over 2,000 yards of Plain and Checked Seersucker. The same has been offered as bargains at 10

ON

## SATURDAY MORNING

We will offer a Bargain, the biggest of them all, and will send everybody hunting for their Loose Change.

See Friday's Papers.

## MUNSON &amp; McNAMARA.

Opposite Postoffice.

I TOLD YOU SO.

Now you have let an opportunity slip to secure those All Woolen Worsted Suits at \$10.00 which went like hot cakes. But to give you a chance we have, after some trouble secured the same goods and they will soon arrive and be opened on our counters at the price quoted before this week. Don't let this opportunity slip.

Another Pointer!!

When you visit our store room ask to be shown our elegant line of Cassimeres. As SELL'S MAMMOTH CIRCUS AND MENAGERIE will arrive next week, and to give everyone an opportunity to go we will give to very purchaser of \$10.00 worth of goods one ticket.

Call for particulars at the

GOLDEN EAGLE,

ONE PRICE CLOTHIERS.

228 Corner Douglas and Lawrence Avenues.

## HORROR UPON HORRORS.

Graphic Details of the Fearful Destruction of Life and Property

Wrought by the Terrible Earthquake Tuesday Night in Carolina.

The Cities of Charleston and Summerville Almost Totally Destroyed—Hundreds of Persons

Killed and Wounded by Falling Buildings as They Tottered and Crumbled to the Ground.

Thousands of People Flee in Terror from Their Homes and Crowd Open Squares and Streets.

Railroad Trains Derailed, Tracks Submerged—Great Fires Erupt Sulphurous Gas and Ashes.

## THE QUAKING EARTH.

Further Details of the Stricken and Horrified Districts of the South

## NIGHT REPORT.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 1.—Two slight shocks of earthquake have been felt here since the first at 8:35 this morning, and one at about 1:30 p. m., neither doing any further destruction. Not even during General Gilmore's bombardment of the city has there ever been such a deplorable state of affairs here. The city is literally in ruins, and the people are living in the open squares and public parks. There is a great rush to the railroad depots to get away, but owing to the earthquakes no trains have been able to be dispatched from the city. Telegraphic communication is also cut off, save one wire of the Southern telegraph company, which is crowded with anxious private messages.

It is impossible to depict the ruin and desolation that prevails here. Not a single place of business in the city is open, except one drug store, which is busy preparing prescriptions for the wounded.

It is impossible also to give any correct estimate of the killed and wounded, as bodies are constantly being discovered from the debris of wrecked houses. One undertaker who was interviewed said he had furnished eight coffins up to noon today. Many of the dead are lying unburied, these being of the poorer classes of colored people, who await burial by the curbs.

There are not a half dozen tents in the city and the women and children are experiencing great privations in consequence. As night approaches most heads of families are trying to construct tents out of bed sheets, spare awnings and any other material that comes in their hands, the sun is about to set upon another night of horror for poor Charleston. Heaven only knows what may bring forth.

Without any further violent shock of earthquake it is calculated at least three-fourths of the city will have to be rebuilt entirely if the houses are to be inhabited. The compositors of the News and Courier decline to work tonight, expecting fresh shocks of earthquake, and the paper cannot, therefore, issue tomorrow. The following article was prepared for publication in the News and Courier and is telegraphed almost in the writer's own words:

"Necessarily the description that can be given of the disaster which has befallen our city consists in the narration of the experience and observations of an individual, and the subject being the same and the experience of all being nearly alike, the story told by one careful observer may well stand for a hundred others with slight variations.

While engaged in his usual duties in the second story room of the News and Courier office at the time of the first shock, the writer's attention was vaguely attracted by a sound which seemed to be caused by the rapid rolling of a heavy body, as an iron safe or a heavily laden truck, over the floor. Accompanying the sound there was a perceptible trembling of the building for perhaps two or three seconds. The occurrence excited no surprise or comment. Then by swift degrees, or perhaps all at once (it is difficult to say which), the sound deepened in volume, and the tremor became more decided.

The ear caught the rattle of window sashes and fixtures and other loose objects. The men in the office with perhaps a simultaneous flash of recollections of the disturbance of the Friday before, glanced hurriedly at each other and sprang to their feet with startled questions and answers. "What is it? That's an earthquake," and then all was bewilderment and confusion. The long roll deepened and spread into an awful roar that seemed to pervade at once the troubled earth and the still air above and around.

The tremor was now a rude, rapid quiver that agitated the whole lofty, strong walled building as though it were being shaken by the hand of an immeasurable power with intent to tear its joints asunder and scatter its stones and bricks abroad. There was no intermission in the vibrations of the mighty subterranean engine. From the first to the last it was a continuous jar, only adding force at every moment as it approached and reached the climax of its manifestations.

It seemed for a few terrible seconds that no work of human hands could possibly survive the shocks.

The floors were heaving under foot, the surrounding walls and partitions visibly swayed to and fro, the crash of falling masses of stone and brick and mortar was heard overhead and without the terrible roar filled the ears and seemed to fill the

mind and heart, dazing perception, bewildering thought and for a few panting breaths, or while you held your breath in dreadful anticipation of immediate and cruel death, you felt that life was already past and waited for the end. None expected to escape.

A sudden rush was simultaneously made to endeavor to attain the open air and flee to a place of safety, but before the door was reached all rushed together to the tottering wall and stopped, feeling that hope was vain; that it was only a question of death within the building, or without to be buried by the sinking roof or crushed by the toppling walls. The uproar slowly died away in seeming distance. The earth was still and oh, the blessed relief of that stillness! But how rudely the silence was broken as we dashed down the stairway and out, into the street.

On every side arose the shrieks, cries of pain and fear, the prayers and wallings of frightened women and children collected with the hoarse shouts of excited men. Out in the street the air was filled to the height of the houses with a wildish cloud of dry, stifling dust from the lime and mortar and shattered masonry which, falling upon the pavement and stone roadway, had been reduced to powder. Through this cloud, dense as fog, the gas lights flickered dimly, shedding but little light so that you stumbled at every step over the piles of brick or became entangled in the lines of telegraph wires that depended in every direction from their broken supports. On every side were hurrying forms of men and women, bareheaded and partially dressed, some almost naked, and many of whom were crazed with fear or excitement. Here a woman is supported, half fainting, in the arms of her husband, who vainly attempts to soothe her, while he carries her into the open space at the street corner where present safety seems assured. There a woman lies on the pavement with upturned face and outstretched limbs and the crowd passes her by for the time, not pausing to see whether she be alive or dead.

A sudden light flares through a window overlooking the street; it becomes momentarily brighter and the cry of fire resounds from the multitude; a rush is made toward the spot; a man is seen doubled up and helpless against the wall, but at this moment somewhere, out at sea, overhead, deep in the ground, is heard again the low, ominous roar which is already too well-known to be mistaken. It grows louder and nearer, like the growl of a wild beast swiftly approaching its prey, and is forgotten again in the frenzied rush for the open space, where alone there is hope of security, faint though it be.

The tall buildings on either hand overhang every foot of ground between them. It seems that a touch would now send the shattered masses left standing down upon the people below who look upon them and shrink together as the tremor of the earthquake again passes under them, and again is experienced the blessed feeling of deliverance from impending calamity again, for along the street and up from the alleys that lead into it from every side, is heard that chorus of wailing and lamentation of helpless, horror-stricken humanity.

It is not a scene to be described by any mortal tongue or pen. The first shock occurred at seven minutes of 10, as was indicated this morning by the public clocks, the hands on all of which had stopped at that frightful hour. The second shock which was but a faint and crisp echo of the first, was felt at eight minutes later. As it passed away the writer started forward to find the scenes enacted on Broad street around the News and Courier office repeated at every step of the way. All the way up Meeting street, which, in respect of its general direction and importance, may be called the "Broadway of Charleston," the roadway was piled with debris.

At Marion Square a great crowd had collected. From this crowd composed of men, women and children of both races, arose incessant calls and cries and lamentations, while over the motley, half-dressed throng was shed the lurid light of the conflagration which had broken out just beyond the square immediately after the first shock and had now wholly enveloped several buildings in flames. In three other quarters of the town at the same time similar large fires were observed under full headway and the awful significance of the earthquake may be most fully appreciated perhaps when it is said that with these tremendous fires blazing up all at once around them and threatening the city with total destruction, the people evidently did not give them a thought. The crowds poured in from every direction to the square just described although life depended on passing within its grassy bounds. The colored people everywhere were loud and increasing in their declamations of alarm, in the singing of hymns and in fervent appeals for God's mercy.

There were no distinctions of place or power, pride or cast in the assembly that were gathered together in Charleston on Tuesday night. It was a curious spectacle to look back upon it is a good one to remember, for white and black alike. There were instances of unselfish devotion of kind and loving regard between master and servant, mistress and maid, in the presence of a common ill and of threatened ruin that showed as nothing else could show how strong is the thread that binds our white people and our black people together.

Arrived at his home the writer found the same scenes of destruction and wreck. Coincidences worthy of note are that the earthquake in Greece probably occurred on Friday, as the first news of it was received on Saturday.

Among the casualties are the following: Mrs. Williams, jumped from the second story of her residence at the corner of Wentworth and Meeting streets, injured her spine badly.

Mrs. E. Dailist, colored, was struck by a

brick opposite the Pavilion hotel and her head badly injured. Her daughter was badly hurt in the same way.

Mrs. Robert Martin, wife of the shoe merchant, in Market street, near King, was badly hurt.

M. J. Lynch was desperately hurt in front of his son's store in Meeting street.

A colored woman, in an unconscious condition, was found in front of the market in Meeting street, while a policeman said he had seen two dead bodies in King street, south of Hill.

Dr. Bruist informed a reporter that there were, in a city park, at the corner of Wentworth and Meeting streets, no less than twelve wounded persons who have already received provisional attention.

A very sad case was that of Mr. R. Alexander, a young chemist, who was crushed to death at a boarding house on Meeting street. He had just bought a small steam pleasure yacht and took his last and first trip last evening.

Mr. Hammond, a brother of Mrs. Isaac Hammond, is thought to be wounded.

A colored woman in Beaman street was killed.

I. B. Howard, Ravenna court, was seriously injured.

Mr. Hiet, of Chambers street, is seriously injured.

A factory girl living at America and Blake streets was killed.

A colored woman in Bill street was instantly killed, and a colored woman was also killed in Pitt street.

The house of Mrs. Annie Torrick on Second street fell in and wounded her, it is thought fatally.

A young girl named Jessie was also injured at the same place; it is thought she will die.

Mrs. Mary Palmer, residence 17 Jenn street, received dangerous internal injuries.

Mrs. Alison Robley was instantly killed by the falling of a piazza.

Julia Small, a colored infant, was killed.

Mr. J. C. Richardson, living at 12 Friend street, was injured in the head, condition very critical. His colored servant was likewise dangerously hurt.

Mr. Edmund Levey of Richmond, Va., was walking in front of the city hospital when the side of a house fell on him and badly injured him; he crawled from under the debris and saw some men at the corner of Maverick and Queen streets whom he supposed to have been killed, as he left them lying on the sidewalk. He staggered on as far as the City Hall park and there fell, completely overcome.

A mulatto man was hit on the head with a brick at 1119 Tradd street and killed.

Oliver Nickellby, a mulatto girl 11 years old, was killed.

Susan Middleton, colored, and another colored woman and a little colored child named Lizzie Frazier, were crushed to death.

11:45 p. m.—Reported that earthquake shocks of a mild character have been heard and felt within the last hour. Owing to the demoralized condition of everything here it is impossible to give the correct facts further than this. The number of casualties has not yet been ascertained: probably from thirty to forty killed and over one hundred injured. The loss to property will probably reach \$8,000,000 or \$10,000,000.

Later—11:50 p. m.—Another shock has just occurred rather more severe than that of last night at 9:55, knocking down several houses.

COLUMBIA, Sept. 1.—There were sixteen distinct shocks from earthquake here last night and up to 5 o'clock this morning. The first shock was fearful and houses were shaken as though made of pasteboard. It seemed as if everything must topple. The rumbling in the earth was loud and hoarse, like the explosion of a cannon. Balls were rung and damage done to some buildings, principally by toppling of chimneys. Two rooms in the governor's mansion were wrecked. Two shocks were felt this morning, one at 8:30 and another about an hour later.

NEW YORK, Sept. 1.—A dispatch says 5:10 p. m. today another earthquake shock was felt at Charleston, S. C. Augusta, Ga., and Columbia, S. C. At Augusta the vibrations were noticeable for about three minutes.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Sept. 1, 12 night.—Eight shocks of earthquake were felt here today.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—Prof. W. J. McGee, of the geological survey, leaves tonight for Charleston, S. C., to make a scientific study of the effects of the earthquake at what now appears to have been the center of the disturbance.

## Weather Report.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 2, 1 p. m.—Indications for Illinois and Missouri generally fair weather, no change in temperature; winds generally southerly.

For Kansas generally fair weather, slightly cooler; winds generally southerly.

## Railroads and Coal Mines.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE DAILY EAGLE.

WELLINGTON, Kan., Sept. 1.—Summer county rejoices over the support Reno gave the Fort Smith, Kansas and Nebraska railroad yesterday. Mr. Hill of Arkansas City, was here today making arrangements for the construction of the road through this county yet this fall.

M. A. Low, president of the Rock Island in Kansas, was here yesterday, and passed over the line south into the Territory. He promises to submit a proposition at an early day and give Summer county a chance to subscribe to and secure this road also.

The hole being drilled near this city prospecting for coal, has reached a depth of 350 feet, and the drill has been in limestone rock the last thirty feet.

## Railroad Bridge Burned.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Sept. 1.—The Missouri and Kansas bridge, spanning the Missouri river at Ft. Leavenworth, was burned tonight. It is an iron structure, but the floor and one-half mile of trestle is destroyed, entailing a loss of over \$400,000. The fire originated at the west end of the bridge and the prevailing southwest wind drove the flames on until the entire wood work and trestle approach to the Missouri bridge was consumed. It was impossible for the city and Fort fire departments to render any assistance in putting out the fire. This is the only means by which the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific have of reaching this city.

## Yellow Jack in New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 1.—The following is the official finding of the committee of physicians, inquiring into the cause of sickness here last week.

The undersigned have made a thorough examination of the seven convalescent persons, and also of the one patient now ill, and have obtained clinical histories of two persons who died Sunday, August 29. The sum of evidence indicates yellow fever as the cause of the illness.

The above is signed by Drs. Joseph Holt and Lucien F. Solomon, respectively president and secretary of the Louisiana state board of health.

## PRINCE ALEXANDER'S

Arrival in Bulgaria Signalled by Wild Demonstrations of Delight

By Faithful Adherents of the Deposed but Reinstated Potentate.

Omnibus Telegraphing Between the Heads of Rival Governments Over the Situation.

A Reign of Terror Prevailing in Ireland—Agrarian Murders Committed Nightly.

Discussion of the Queen's Speech Still Monopolizing the Attention of Parliament.

## OVER THE OCEAN.

England.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—In the house of commons tonight Mr. Sexton moved his amendment to the address in reply to the Queen's speech as follows:

"We humbly represent to your majesty that circumstances accountable for the recent riots in Belfast dictate the necessity for special measures to maintain order there; the most urgent of these measures being the re-establishment of your majesty's authority in the district wherefrom the police have been expelled by an increase of local constabulary, to such strength as will enable it to deal with any practicable contingency."

In offering the amendment, Sexton denied that he had acted contentiously. He charged that riots in Belfast had been conceived and prosecuted in the interest of the present government (theirs). He demanded that the government restore order in Belfast now, and not await the results of the protested inquiry by a commission.

Six hundred poor Catholics had been deprived of a livelihood through political intrigue. He was not aware that any protest had been treated similarly. He asked Lord Randolph Churchill what the government proposed to do to induce the protestant employers of Belfast to fulfill their duty and re-employ the Catholics they had discharged. It was impossible to connect these riots with the question of home rule; with or without home rule riots would ensue unless the government brought those who had incited disorder to book (Cheers) by the use in Ireland of public forces, promptly and decisively as they were used in Hyde Park, London, Amsterdam and elsewhere. Lord Randolph Churchill's Belfast speech had tended to excite a spirit of disloyalty among the people, and he believed riots were got up in order to influence a division on the rule bill in the house of commons, and to affect the result of general elections (Cheers). Sexton concluded by asking Churchill what he intended to do to remedy the frightful consequences of his own acts? (Cheers).

Michael Hicks Beach denied absolutely that Churchill's action had in any wise led to the Belfast trouble. He feared the ill effect of the position would be materially increased for Sexton's statements, and he earnestly implored the Parnellites to refrain from saying anything that would be likely to provoke unfortunate feelings which had originated riots. He warmly praised the admirable manner in which the constabulary of Belfast had acted. The chief secretary expressed the hope that members of the house would assist the government to the utmost in the difficult task which confronted them, and await patiently the results of the royal commission's investigation, when the government would know what course to adopt.

McDonald moved to adjourn the debate.

## Bulgaria.

SOFIA, Sept. 1.—Col. Munkoroff and his troops arrived here today and received an enthusiastic welcome. The calm preparations are being made for a joyful welcome to Alexander. Arrests of plotters continue. A court martial is being formed and will deal with conspirators as early as possible. The ministry continues to sit at Fierova. The king of Romania has written to Alexander congratulating him upon his return.

PHILOPPOLIS, Sept. 1.—Alexander arrived today and met with an enthusiastic reception. He will probably reach Sofia Friday.

## Malta.

MALTA, Sept. 1.—The captain of a steamer just arrived here reports that on August 28th, when his ship was fourteen miles to the north of the island of Gozo off Tunis in the Mediterranean, he noticed that the highest peak on the eastern end of the island was in a state of eruption, ejecting smoke from a crater like Mt. Etna.

## Ireland.

DUBLIN, Sept. 1.—A dispatch from Biarritz says some soldiers belonging to Prince Albert's regiment were arrested for refusing to assist at evictions. A farmer named McNamara, of Mount Bally, Clare county, was shot and instantly killed last night.

## Holland.

THE HAGUE, Sept. 1.—The Baltic at Schevring, on the North Sea in South Holland, has been destroyed by fire. The Casino was also destroyed. The total loss will not fall short of \$500,000.

## Austria.

VIENNA, Sept. 1.—A rumor is current that the powers replied to Turkey that they accept Prince Alexander's restoration as a fait accompli, but add that the interests of European peace, his return was undesirable.

## Roumania.

BUCHAREST, Sept. 1.—Russian Col. Kiassoff has been arrested at Lompalka.

## With a Grand Flourish.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 1.—One of the most extensive parades ever seen in Cincinnati was witnessed today by 300,000 people. It was the occasion of the opening of the exposition. Tonight formal exercises for the opening of the exposition took place. Hon. Benj. Butterworth and others made addresses.

## A Magnetic Storm.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 1.—A magnetic storm has been raging all the evening. The swaying of heavy magnetic needles for the detection of earth currents was very great.

## Capital Budget.

JACKSON'S MODOCRASSER. WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—Thomas Courtland Manning, of Louisiana, has been appointed to succeed Jackson as minister to Mexico.

## PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT.

Issued today shows a reduction of the debt for the month of \$1,911,000.

## POLITICAL POINTS.

## Missouri Republicans.

SEBASTIA, Mo., Sept. 1.—The Republican state convention met in this city today at 12 o'clock and proceeded to a temporary organization. Rev. B. F. Boller, of the Congregational church, opened the proceedings with a fervent prayer. J. P. Up-ton, of Polk county, was elected temporary chairman; F. W. Martin, of St. Louis, temporary secretary; Charles S. Christian, of Independence, assistant secretary, and George H. Wallace, of Fayette, sergeant-at-arms. Mr. Up-ton delivered a brief address, taking the chair, thanking the convention for the honor conferred, exhorting the convention to work in harmony and urging the adoption of a submission plank in the platform.

A terrible struggle and great confusion followed, when an effort was made to select a committee on credentials, and it was 1:20 when the following were named: First district, Adrian Theiss; Second district, A. W. Stegall; Third, Wm. S. Miller; Fourth, J. P. Does; Fifth, W. S. Balford; Sixth, W. S. Shirk; Seventh, M. G. Heyl; Eighth, J. T. Moore; Twelfth, T. B. Howell; Thirteenth, J. W. Lansing; Fourteenth, John F. Rhodes.

The Eighth, Ninth and Tenth districts were declared by the chair not entitled to members on the committee, owing to a contest, as to delegates, existing in those districts. The committee took recess until 2:30 to allow the committee to make up their report.

On reassembling the committee was not ready to report and the afternoon session was taken up with speeches by Mr. S. Carnes, ex-Governor Fletcher, J. Milton Turner and others. The night session is now being held.

On reassembling the committee on credentials reported seating in the delegation in the unrepresented districts and favoring the Grand delegates of the Eighth, Ninth and Tenth districts as against the Filley delegates. The report was adopted and committees were appointed on organization and order of business, and a state central committee.

## Illinois Republicans.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 1.—The Republican state convention was held in this city today and was quite fully attended. It was called to order by Hon. A. M. Jones, chairman of the state central committee, and was opened with prayer by Rev. Dr. Preston Wood. The temporary organization was then announced with Hon. Jos. G. Cannon, of Danville, as temporary chairman. Mr. Cannon addressed the convention upon assuming the chair. He referred to some of the achievements of the Republican party, arranged the present federal administration and the Democratic house of representatives, and predicted that the Republican party would be again placed in power.

The districts were called and each presented a number of delegates. The report of the committee on credentials, resolutions and committee to select the state central committee. The committee took a recess until 3 o'clock.

On reassembling the committee on credentials reported all districts represented and no contest. The report was received and adopted. The committee on permanent organization reported recommending that the temporary organization be made permanent. The committee to select members at large of the state central committee reported. The report of the committee was vigorously attacked by Ex-Governor Hamilton of Cook county, and on his motion was laid on the table. The committee on resolutions reported the platform which was adopted.

## Fifth District Democrats.

CLAY CENTER, Kan., Sept. 1.—The Democratic congressional convention for the Fifth district met in this city today at 2 o'clock p. m.

Col. J. R. McChure of Junction City was elected chairman. W. J. A. Montgomery of Clay Center and C. M. McChure of Republican county secretary and assistant secretary respectively.

Joseph G. Lowe of Washington county was nominated by acclamation as candidate for congress.

## Virginia Politics.

STAUNTON, Va., Sept. 1.—Jacob Yost was nominated by the Republicans of the Tenth district.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Sept. 1.—The Democrats of the Third congressional district renominated C. P. Snyder.

## Returning in State.

GARDEN CITY, Kan., Sept. 1.—A posse of fifty men are on their way from Stevens county with Sam Wood and Price, also six men who have been holding Wood in secluded places. Half a dozen wagons, several buggies and many horsemen composed the procession. Men who passed them between here and Fargo, report that men armed with Winchester march on each side of the wagons and cover the country for miles each side. They move slowly, will reach here sometime tomorrow. Several Hungen citizens are already here to furnish food to any friends who may need it and guard other interests. There is considerable excitement here already. An interesting time is expected tomorrow when the posse arrive and during legal proceedings.

## The Races.

BRIGHTON BEACH, Sept. 1.—Winners: Belton, Martindale, Frank Ward, Oklahoma, Warfield and Tennessee.

GRAVESEND, N. Y., Sept. 1.—Winners today: Mills, Bedford, Elkwood, Condemns, Lucky H. and Lord Lorne.

## Ball and Bat.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 1.—Brooklyn 10, Baltimore 5. St. Louis 12, New York 3. Pittsburgh 10, Louisville 5. Pittsburgh 3, Toledo 6. Louisville 3, Louisville 10. Louisville 12, Kansas City 1. Philadelphia 11, Kansas City 2. Chicago 15, Washington 2. Detroit 12, New York 7. Philadelphia 10, Athletics 6, Metropolitan 2.

## "Hats" in Luck.

KANSAS CITY, Sept. 1.—The Journal, today, advanced the price of commodities from 27 1/2 cents to 30 cents per thousand ears. The Journal has, during the past eight months employed members of the printers' trade fraternity, an organization sympathetic to the International Typographical union.

## Let 'Em Keep Out.

HALIFAX, N. S., Sept. 1.—The cruiser Horvette seized the American schooner Highland Light for fishing within the three mile limit, off the east point of Prince Edward Island. This is the first actual seizure made for fishing.

## St. Louis Grain and Produce.

Flour—Quot. unchanged. 12 1/2 @ 13 1/2. 10 @ 11 1/2. 8 @ 9 1/2. 6 @ 7 1/2. 4 @ 5 1/2. 2 @ 3 1/2. 1 @ 2 1/2. 1/2 @ 1 1/2. 1/4 @ 1/2. 1/8 @ 1/4. 1/16 @ 1/8. 1/32 @ 1/16. 1/64 @ 1/32. 1/128 @ 1/64. 1/256 @ 1/128. 1/512 @ 1/256. 1/1024 @ 1/512. 1/2048 @ 1/1024. 1/4096 @ 1/2048. 1/8192 @ 1/4096. 1/16384 @ 1/8192. 1/32768 @ 1/16384. 1/65536 @ 1/32768. 1/131072 @ 1/65536.